Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph on page 26, lines 1-29, with following rewritten paragraph:

A number of fucosyltransferases are known to those of skill in the art. Briefly, fucosyltransferases include any of those enzymes, which transfer L-fucose from GDP-fucose to a hydroxy position of an acceptor sugar. In some embodiments, for example, the acceptor sugar is a GlcNAc in a Galβ(1→3,4)GlcNAc group in an oligosaccharide glycoside. Suitable fucosyltransferases for this reaction include the known Galβ(1→3,4)GlcNAc α(1→3,4)fucosyltransferase (FucT-III E.C. No. 2.4.1.65) which is obtained from human milk (see, e.g., Palcic et al., *Carbohydrate Res.* 190:1-11 (1989); Prieels, et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 256:10456-10463 (1981); and Nunez, et al., *Can. J. Chem.* 59:2086-2095 (1981)) and the βGal(1→4)βGlcNAc α1→3)fucosyltransferases (FucT-IV, FucT-V, FucT-VI (MDPLGPAKPQWSWRCCLTTLLFQLLMAVCFFSYLRVSQDDPTVYPNGSRFPDSTGTPA HSIPLILLWTWPFNKPIALPRCSEMVPGTADCNITADRKVYPQADAVIVHHREVMYNPS AQLPRSPRRQGQRWIWFSMESPSHCWQLKAMDGYFNLTMSYRSDSDIFTPYGWLEPWS GQPAHPPLNLSAKTELVAWAVSNWGPNSARVRYYQSLQAHLKVDVYGRSHKPLPQGT MMETLSRYKFYLAFENSLHPDYITEKLWRNALEAWAVPVVLGPSRSNYERFLPPDAFIH VDDFQSPKDLARYLQELDKDHARYLSYFRWRETLRPRSFSWALAFCKACWKLQEESRY QTRGIAAWFT (SEQ ID NO:1)), and FucT-VII (MNNAGHGPTRRLRGLGVLAGVALLAALWLLWLLGSAPRGTPAPQPTITILVWHWPFT DQPPELPSDTCTRYGIARCHLSANRSLLASADAVVFHHRELQTRRSHLPLAQRPRGQPW VWASMESPSHTHGLSHLRGIFNWVLSYRRDSDIFVPYGRLEPHWGPSPPLPAKSRVAAW VVSNFQERQLRARLYRQLAPHLRVDVFGRANGRPLCASCLVPTVAQYRFYLSFENSQH RDYITEKFWRNALVAGTVPVVLGPPRATYEAFVPADAFVHVDDFGSARELAAFLTGMN ESRYQRFFAWRDRLRVRLFTDWRERFCAICDRYPHLPRSQVYEDLEGWFQA (SEQ ID NO:2)), E.C. No. 2.4.1.65) which are found in human serum. A recombinant form of βGal(1→3,4)βGlcNAc α(1→3,4)fucosyltransferase is also available (see, Dumas, et al., *Bioorg. Med. Letters* 1: 425-428 (1991) and Kukowska-Latallo, et al., *Genes and Development* 4: 1288-1303 (1990)). Other exemplary fucosyltransferases include α1,2 fucosyltransferase (E.C. No. 2.4.1.69). Enzymatic fucosylation may be carried out by the methods described in Mollicone et al., *Eur. J. Biochem.* 191:169-176 (1990) or U.S. Pat. No. 5,374,655; an α1,3-fucosyltransferase from *Schistosoma mansoni* (Trottein et al. (2000) *Mol. Biochem. Parasitol.* 107: 279-287); and an α1,3 fucosyltransferase IX (nucleotide sequences of human and mouse FucT-IX are described in Kaneko et al. (1999) *FEBS Lett.* 452: 237-242, and the chromosomal location of the human gene is described in Kaneko et al. (1999) *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 86: 329-330. Recently reported α1,3-fucosyltransferases that use an N-linked GlcNAc as an acceptor from the snail *Lymnaea stagnalis* and from mung bean are described in van Tetering et al. (1999) *FEBS Lett.* 461: 311-314 and Leiter et al. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274: 21830-21839, respectively. In addition, bacterial fucosyltransferases such as the α(1,3/4) fucosyltransferase of *Helicobacter pylori* as described in Rasko et al. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:4988-94, as well as the α1,2-fucosyltransferase of *H. Pylori* (Wang et al. (1999) *Microbiology.* 145: 3245-53. See, also Staudacher, E. (1996) *Trends*

in Glycoscience and Glycotechnology, 8: 391-408, for lists and descriptions of fucosyltransferases useful in the invention.